

# WEATHER.

Fair, slightly warmer today; tomorrow cloudy and warmer.  
Temperature for twenty-two hours ending 10 p.m. last night: Highest, 61; lowest, 42.  
Full report on page 11.

# The Sunday Star.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1920.

FIVE CENTS.

## U. S. ASKED TO ACT TO EFFECT RELIEF IN FREIGHT TIE-UP

Railroad Associations Urge Emergency Powers Similar to Those in War.

SEE IMMEDIATE NEED OF CHECKING "MENACE"

Declare Laws Which Hamper Carriers in Meeting Demands Should Be Suspended.

By the Associated Press.  
The government was asked yesterday to take "emergency action similar to that taken when this country entered the war" to help dig the railroads out from under the worst freight congestion since 1917.

A joint appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Association of Railway Executives and the American Railroad Association declared the freight jam to be such as to "warrant and require" immediate use of that body's broad powers under the transportation act in checking a "menace" which had assumed threatening proportions.

Common use of equipment and embargoes, priorities and diversions of shipments were urged by the railroads as means which the commission could employ to remedy the situation. The roads ask, also, that they be allowed to curtail passenger service where necessary, but insist that this would be done only in extreme cases.

While the present conditions continue, the appeal said, carriers should be relieved from operations of state and federal laws which hamper them in meeting the demands upon them. It was requested also that the commission set aside its regular policy of holding formal hearings, that no formal summons be issued and that no proper repairs be made.

All of this should be done as means of expediting the effective dates of orders given by the commission, it was explained.

Face Many Difficulties.  
The railroad officials represented to the commission that there was no immediate hope for obtaining ample equipment and that the volume of commodities being offered for transportation permitted no time for proper repairs. The labor situation has augmented the difficulties and does not promise immediate improvement, they said. The unauthorized strike of switchmen, the petition stated, had contributed to the "growing public distress on account of delay in the movement of freight."

There was no indication last night as to the commission's course. Full powers under the transportation act have not been employed as yet. Officials expressed a desire to "go the limit," but hinted they did not know where this might lead. Study of the traffic tie-up has been the rule at the commission for two weeks, but it was declared the commissioners might not have been fully aware of the gravity of the situation until the petition of the rail heads was laid before them.

The railroad men said the congestion had reached a point where the public interest required prompt use of the commission's new powers. These, conferred in the transportation act, permit control over every phase of the railroad industry, with exception of actual physical operation. With that exception the government agency can direct their management almost as completely as did the Railroad Administration under its war powers.

Urgent Emergency Powers.  
The railroads petition asked that emergency powers of the commission be employed, so that:

"Necessary food, fuel and other vital commodities directly affecting the cost of living and the life and comfort of the people may be given preference and priority in movement."  
"That ample equipment, particularly box, refrigerator, stock and other cars, be needed to move these commodities, may have like preference in movement to those sections of the country where they are currently needed for loading."  
"That for these purposes, and under orders and direction of the commission, so far as necessary, to postpone or delay loading and movement of other less important commodities, including to the extent which from time to time may be necessary, the reduction of passenger service, and generally to take such other action as the commission under exercise of its power may find proper and necessary to currently meet conditions."

"That to the extent the commission may find necessary and may authorize the carriers may be relieved from the operation of federal and state laws and orders recognized as ordinarily effective during normal transportation conditions and governing the service of the carriers in the usual and ordinary conduct of their public service, so that in adopting and carrying out the orders issued by the commission during the present emergency, the carriers may be protected against penalties and complaints which would otherwise accrue, and be enabled to lawfully adopt and currently apply the necessary measures as the commission may order to relieve the present conditions."

Papal Nuncio to Berlin.  
ROME, May 15.—Mgr. Eugenio Pacelli, papal nuncio at Berlin, has been appointed nuncio at Munich.

## HISTORIC CHOO-CHOO TO BE MOTOR-HAULED IN NEW YORK STREETS

NEW YORK, May 15.—New York's first "choo-choo," the De Witt Clinton locomotive, a fireless tender and three stage coaches, are to have the humiliation of being transported through the city's streets Monday by its modern rival, the motor truck.

This was the first passenger train ever to run in the state and the second in the country. It made the trip from Albany to Schenectady in 1831. It is to be placed on exhibition in the Grand Central terminal.

It has been stored in the West Albany shops of the New York Central. It has been well cared for and is said to be capable of running on its own steam.

## PEACE RESOLUTION PASSED BY SENATE; VOTE IS 43 TO 38

Declares State of War With Teutons Ended—President Expected to Veto.

The republican peace resolution, declaring the state of war between the United States and Germany and Austria-Hungary at an end, was adopted by the Senate late yesterday afternoon by a vote of 43 to 38.

There was no flurry or excitement over the passage of the resolution, which, through a scheduling error, was not voted on until the scheduled conference. The measure now goes to conference between the two houses, and republican leaders believe they will have little difficulty obtaining an agreement.

The President is expected to veto the resolution when it reaches him. The party alignment on the resolution was about as expected. Three democrats, Senators Reed of Missouri, Shields of Tennessee and Walsh of Massachusetts, voted for the resolution. Two republicans, Senators McCumber of North Dakota and Nelson of Minnesota, were lined up with the democrats in opposition. Senator Cummins of Iowa, who was unable to be present, and Senator Nelson cast his vote in the negative.

How Senators Voted.  
The roll call on adoption of the resolution follows:  
For adoption:  
Republicans—Ball, Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Capper, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Fall, Brandegee, France, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Johnson (California), Jones (Washington), Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Knox, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McLean, McNary, Moses, New, Norris, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Townsend, Wadsworth and Warren. Republicans for, 40.

Democrats—Reed, Shields and Walsh (Massachusetts). Democrats for, 3. Total for, 43.

Against:  
Republican: Nelson.  
Democrats—Ashurst, Chamberlain, Comer, Culberson, Dial, Gay, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Jones (New Mexico), Kendrick, King, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomeroy, Randell, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Stanley, Swanson, Thomas, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh (Montana) and Williams. Democrats against, 37.

Total against, 38.  
Those paired for the amendment were:  
Republicans—Cummins, Frelinghuysen, La Follette, Penrose, Sutherland and Watson—6.  
Paired against were:  
Republican—McCumber—1.  
Democrats—Beckham, Fletcher, Johnson (South Dakota), Kirby and Wolcott—5.

Absent and not voting:  
Republican—Newberry.  
Democrats—Gore, Smith of Georgia—2.

See Situation Unchanged.  
Prediction by leaders on both sides that the treaty of Versailles would remain in its present unratified position indefinitely were made during the debate. Senator Underwood of Alabama, in his first speech in his new role as democratic leader, declared the republicans had apparently won.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6.)

## SAYS PRESIDENT PROMISED ARMENIA U. S. WOULD ASSUME MANDATORY

NEW YORK, May 15.—President Wilson virtually promised the Armenian delegates in Paris a year ago that the United States would take a mandate over Armenia, should such an offer be made, according to a statement by Archbishop Khoren of Armenia, issued here today by the Near East Relief. Archbishop Khoren arrived here Thursday as the representative of the Armenian government, bearing messages of gratitude. "Prior to the formation of the present republic a national union, of which I was president, ruled Armenia," Archbishop Khoren said. "When the question of a mandate was brought up before this body, two years ago, it was unanimously agreed that America was the country to which this power would be offered, and the Armenian people have never

## GERMAN ELECTION BECOMES AN ISSUE IN ALLIED CIRCLES

Lloyd George Said to Have Interest in Spa Date to Follow Teuton Event.

HOME PROBLEMS WORRY; WORLD ROLE AT STAKE

Berlin Hopes to Deceive Its Own People—France Opposes Britain, Creating Friction.

BY PERTINAX.  
(Henri Gerard, Editor of Echo de Paris.)  
(By Cable to The Star. Copyright, 1920.)

PARIS, May 15.—Friday. Millerand, the French premier, will go to meet Lloyd George, the British premier, at Walton Heath, the latter's English country residence, secluded and secure. The consultation will be short, but its importance will be great, for the two premiers not only will fix the conference date, but will define precisely the conditions under which Germany shall be permitted to participate. With regard to these vital matters Millerand at least will consider only the preservation and application of the Versailles treaty.

Although it is not true that Germany has asked that the Spa conference, which, at first, was dated for May 25, should be postponed, nevertheless the German chargé d'affaires in Paris and his more outspoken London colleagues declare that the allies will have all the advantage if the meeting be delayed until after the German elections, which take place June 6. After that date the entente will be faced by a German government possessing its country's confidence, instead of by a cabinet and assembly both of which have grown stale to German taste.

Berlin is intensely anxious that the German elections should not be influenced by the disillusionment which she plainly understands will flow out of the Spa conference into the minds of the German people. The German government, having mistakenly expected the success of Nitti's program, now deliberately misleads the German people with regard to the result of the San Remo conference, where in fact the decisions of Versailles were reaffirmed. The same will occur at Spa, and this, revealed before the elections, would cast both on the German cabinet and its supporting parties a shadow so complete that the government's existence might be threatened. Therefore it is that Berlin desperately wishes to get the voting over before the conference begins.

Lloyd George's Position.  
I search vainly for the word which will describe the allied premier willing to accept that postponement, but several explanations are at hand for the determination of Lloyd George. He thinks the present German government less objectionable than any other likely to succeed in case it falls, and also dreads to set the foreign questions which absorb attention in his own country, distracting the public mind from troublesome home difficulties, of which the Irish problem is most difficult. He also wishes to devise some scheme which either will involve the league of nations in the negotiations between the allies and Germany or to insure the permanency of the summan council, enlarged by German membership.

Recently he endeavored to intrust the league with organization of the Spa conference by supplying its secretariat, planning then that the prime ministers should be asked to represent their countries inside the league's executive council. Thus the council of premiers would have become a sort of world directorate, wherein Lloyd George would have played the foremost part, as something like a chancellor of the whole universe. Thus we should have seen reincarnation of the council of four and the great scheme of the founders of the league preserved.

Lloyd George intended from the first that the league should be the heir of the all-powerful Paris conference, an instrument of the world government in general, at the disposal of the big four, concretely under British control.

To Preserve Council's Life.  
Perhaps he has abandoned this hope, yielding to those who wish to preserve the independence of the league, making it something like a world conscience, but his tactics in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)



ON THE NATIONAL AVIATION FIELD, 1920.

## ENGLAND CONCEDES POINTS ON TREATY WORRYING FRANCE

Pact Will Not Be Changed and French Get Indemnity Payment Now.

By the Associated Press.  
HYTHE, England, May 15.—The French ministers came to the conference held here today with their British colleagues chiefly for the purpose of pressing two points concerning which France was deeply anxious. The first was that there be no changes in the peace treaty favoring the Germans, and particularly no weakening of the disarmament provisions, and the second to obtain some immediate payment on account of indemnity for reviving the industries of the devastated regions. They are gratified that the British were willing to meet them on both proposals.

Will Not Be Debated.  
While the Spa meeting will be postponed until after the German elections, any German hope for discussion of the peace terms will be useless, as the Germans will receive notice of the postponement framed in a way to make clear to them that there can be no more debate than when the peace treaty was signed in Paris.

The French delegation will return to France on a destroyer Sunday. The Belgian premier and his party will arrive next week for discussions. It already has been agreed that whatever financial favors France gets shall be shared by Belgium.

French anxiety for definite fixing of part of all of the reparations payment is because it will enable her to float loans with specific security behind them. While there was no American representative here as intelligence agent today, the decisions of the conference will be communicated to the American government.

Official Statement.  
An official statement issued to the correspondents here with regard to the morning conference, said in part:

"It was agreed that there was no question of varying the treaty of Versailles. The treaty is to be maintained in full force and virtue. It was also agreed that the demands under the disarmament clauses shall be enforced in particular, and that the enforcement shall not be postponed until after the meeting at Spa.

In other words, the question of disarmament will not be discussed at the Spa conference and the postponement will not interfere with the measure of the allies and their determination to enforce the clauses for disarmament."

Reparation Proposals.  
Premier Millerand's reparation proposals are officially described as provisional, and they are subject, first, to the scrutiny of the financial experts of the two governments. Regarding these proposals the official statement said:

"This does not mean that the treaty will be altered. It simply means that the allies will proceed on the basis that a judgment has been obtained against Germany and that she is under obligations to pay. It is only a question of how she shall pay."

After the morning session Premier Lloyd George and Millerand motored to Canterbury Cathedral, while the British and French financial ministers, with their advisers, went into conference.

A supplementary official statement said the proceedings at Spa would not be confined to a discussion of financial questions, but would deal with every infraction of the peace treaty.

Millerand Delayed.  
LONDON, May 15.—Premier Millerand of France will not be able to leave Spa until Sunday afternoon, according to a dispatch from that place to the Reuters News Agency.

Andrew Bonar Law, the government leader, is expected to arrive in Hythe tomorrow, the dispatch adds.

## OLD AUTO TIRES MADE INTO HALF SOLES BY TRADE SCHOOL BOYS

EASTON, Md., May 15 (Special).—Prof. Orem, county superintendent of schools, reports a new use for old automobile tires. In his visit to the county colored schools where vocational training is in effect he found that the pupils were advancing on progressive lines.

In several instances the boys in the shoe-repairing class were half-soleing shoes with pieces of old automobile tires instead of leather. The finished job was very presentable, he says.

A creditable exhibit made by the industrial classes was on exhibition at the Port Street School this week.

## MEXICAN CONGRESS CALLED TO ELECT

Will Name Interim President. Rebel Leaders Pledge to Accept Choice.

By the Associated Press.  
MEXICO CITY, May 12, via Laredo, Tex., Junction, May 15.—Gov. De la Huerta was called upon to summons the national congress to name an interim president at a meeting held at the national palace tonight, attended by numerous leaders of the liberal revolutionary movement.

Gen. Obregon and Gonzales were among those present at the meeting. Huerta was selected to summons congress, as leader of the liberal revolutionists.

Those present at the meeting pledged themselves to accept the interim president, regardless of his political beliefs. Gen. Obregon was selected as commander of the liberal revolutionists in the federal district.

Reports Carranza Captured.  
EL PASO, Tex., May 15.—President Carranza and 800 of his soldiers have been reported captured by revolutionary forces under Gen. Guadalupe Sanchez, operating near Esperanza, Puebla, according to advices received today from Laredo, Tex., by La Patria, a Spanish language newspaper published here.

The message came from the correspondent of La Patria in the Texas city and said that reports of Carranza's capture are being circulated at Vera Cruz. No details were given.

Reports Carranza in Mountains.  
Venustiano Carranza, constitutional President of Mexico, was pictured today by Alvarez Obregon, who forced him to flee from the capital a week ago, as a fugitive in the mountains somewhere between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

Official reports of the fight near San Marcos between the revolutionary forces and a few loyal detachments of Carranza's army were lacking, but press dispatches from Vera Cruz also told of Carranza's escape through the revolutionary lines.

There were indications that the revolutionists' attack had not been pressed, due to it was believed, to Obregon's orders. Obregon had sent a messenger to Carranza to offer him safe conduct to leave the country if he desired to surrender.

## Tuesday Economy Day for Men

If you supply your needs by purchasing on Tuesday you will save money. Some of Washington's leading men's wear establishments are offering special inducements to you to make your purchases on that day.

Monday's Star will contain the announcements.

## BIG WAR INCREASE IN PACKER PROFITS SHOWN BY REPORT

Federal Trade Commission Declares They Doubled, Trebled, Quadrupled.

In the first three years of the war the profits of the big meat packers "doubled, trebled and quadrupled," according to a special report made public last night by the Federal Trade Commission.

The average annual profits of the "big five" packers—Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Cudahy Packing Company, Armour & Co. and Swift & Co.—were \$53,500,000 from 1912 to 1914—the report showed, and they jumped to an average of \$192,000,000 during 1915 to 1917.

Statistics Analyzed.  
The commission called attention to the packers' announcement that profits amounted to "only 2 or 3 cents per dollar of sales," and said that in an industry like those under consideration, which turn over a product very rapidly, this is the "equivalent of a high rate of return on net worth (15 per cent or more)."

"Rate on investment, not rate on sales, furnishes the correct method whereby the reasonableness of profits may be determined," the report added.

Financial statistics used by the packers in their recent advertising campaign "are not based on accepted methods of determining costs, and accordingly, dependence cannot be placed upon them," the report said.

"The whole accounting system of the packers must be revised before dependable figures can be found showing costs and profits by specific products or even for the business as a whole."

At the beginning of 1919 the report estimated the combined assets of the Big Five at \$1,300,000,000; their combined net worth at \$533,000,000 and aggregate sales for previous year as \$2,300,000,000.

"But the several companies have grown to these proportions principally from profits retained in the business," it added.

Profits retained have been generally capitalized by issuance of stock dividends, it was said, so that of the present outstanding stock "only about 40 per cent represents direct cash contributions on the part of the stockholder."

History of Big Five.  
The report summarizes the history of the five big companies as follows:

"Armour & Co., commenced business in 1868 with an investment of \$160,000. In the fifty years to 1918 the company reports earnings of \$179,570,000, dividends of \$29,865,000, the balance of earnings having been retained in the business."

"Swift & Co., in the twenty-three years since 1896, reports earnings of \$214,249,000 and cash dividends of \$84,157,000, leaving \$130,092,000 to be reinvested in the business, or to pay income taxes in 1917 and 1918. An extra dividend of \$25,000,000 was declared in 1917, with which stockholders purchased a new issue of \$25,000,000 common stock, thus effecting a practical stock dividend. During the same period \$86,233,000 of new stock was sold for cash (not including the \$25,000,000 in 1917 just referred to)."

"The financial histories of the other three great packers, Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and Cudahy Packing Company, follow the general outlines already shown for Armour & Co."

PAPER COMPANY ORGANIZES.  
QUEBEC, May 15.—Formation of the Great Eastern Paper Company, owning 460 square miles or approximately 300,000 acres of timber lands in Gaspé county, Quebec, on the St. Lawrence river, was announced here today. Itaghtia with which the company is worth \$2,198,000, it was stated.

Washington made also a striking record in comparison with the states in identified with the new corporation.

## CHICAGO'S FOOD HEAD, AS A CHEF AND WAITER, SHOWS UP HIGH PRICES

CHICAGO, May 15.—Russell J. Poole, Chicago food director, today took the role of chef, waiter and restaurant man generally to prove that restaurant prices of 15 cents for soup and 40 cents to \$1.50 for roast beef are higher than they should be. Members of the council high cost of living committee were his guests at luncheon.

"This meal costs 29 cents per man," he announced, "finishing up a plateful full of potatoes."

"How much for the roast beef?" asked an alderman.

"Thirteen cents per man," was the response, "and this pea soup, the best you ever ate, costs 6 cents a bowl. The potatoes cost 4 cents a portion, tomatoes 3 cents and bread 3 cents. Even figuring the rest of the food over, there is no reason why a piece of roast beef should cost from 40 cents to \$1.50."

## AMERICANIZE WASHINGTONIANS

The Capital's Claim for Citizenship Strengthened by Its War Services.

THEODORE W. NOYES.  
(Editorial Correspondence of The Star.)

II.  
The world war has strengthened Washington's claim to the full Americanism of national representation.

It increases appreciation of the value of Americanism in the American people. More than ever it is a source of pride to be a full-fledged American citizen, with all his powers, rights and privileges, as one of the rulers in a great people who rule themselves, discarding kings. The war intensifies appreciation of Americanism in the individual, and electrifies the Americanism of the nation, Americans collectively.

The nation, demanding and receiving from the individual a purer, higher, stronger Americanism, will respond instinctively to its own appeal and thoroughly Americanize itself. The nation is not thus Americanized, it is false to the spirit of Americanism, if it rules and taxes these 47,000 intelligent, public-spirited citizens of the capital and sends them to war as patriotic Americans and at the same time slurs and degrades their Americanism by keeping them unnecessarily in the same category as aliens in relation to all branches of the national government.

War has brought to the Washingtonian appreciation of the dignity and value of full American citizenship and has intensified his desire and demonstrated his fitness to enjoy it.

War has brought to the Washingtonian a vivid appreciation of his obligations to the nation as an American. He responded to the national appeal with volunteered and conscripted money and personal service, with sacrifice of property and labor and with blood sacrifice upon the nation's altar.

What men fight for and are ready to die for they come to appreciate, to value highly and to love.

The burdens and sacrifices cheerfully endured by the Washingtonians in the wartime develop not only patriotic devotion in meeting the obligations of American citizenship, but full valuation of the dignity, the honor and the glory of that citizenship, and the strong desire to enjoy its rights, its privileges and its powers.

Thus the very act of meeting fully the primary wartime obligation of "national safety and national service first" arouses and thrills Washington with a passionate determination to nationalize itself, to become an integral part politically of the nation, to rid itself of an Americanism that is stunted, defective, tainted, and inspires it in a spirit of patriotic enthusiasm to organize itself so thoroughly that its whole weight and strength can be thrown as a unit in support of the constitutional amendment which is to Americanize it by giving it national representation.

War not only makes natural and opportune the Washingtonian's thought of national representation, but brings to the nation vivid appreciation of its shameful lack of political equity in dealing with the capital community and prompts it to Americanize its capital quickly as a wise measure of war preparedness and of a peace of justice.

Washington's War Record.  
While the war lasted Washingtonians threw themselves into it wholeheartedly, enthusiastically, self-sacrificingly, like all other good Americans. They permitted no selfish interest to hamper or slacken their patriotic national service in war preparedness and in war work. The soldiers, sailors and marines furnished by Washington in the world war numbered 17,945, more than were contributed by any one of seven states—Nevada, Delaware, Arizona, Wyoming, Vermont, New Mexico and New Hampshire. There were more enlistments from Washington in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps (8,314) than from any one of eight states—Nevada, Delaware, Arizona, Wyoming, Vermont, New Mexico, New Hampshire and Idaho.

In proportion of enlistments to total number of soldiers, sailors and marines furnished, Washington, with 46.3 per cent, was greater than in the case of any state of the Union except five. This proportion for the country as a whole was 16.06 per cent. Washington's was more than a third greater.

Washington made also a striking record in comparison with the states in identified with the new corporation.

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## GREAT CONVENTION HALL FOR DISTRICT URGED BY BAPTISTS

Resolution Emphasizing Need of Structure to Be Sent to Congress.

In a resolution addressed to the President, Congress, the District Commissioners and the Washington Chamber of Commerce, the Southern Baptist convention, at yesterday afternoon's session, voiced its appeal for a convention hall large enough to accommodate adequately the many conventions that every year hold sessions in the capital.

The possibility of Congressional action to aid in the erection of an auditorium in Washington capable of accommodating the largest conventions was forecast in an interview with Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi last night. He declared that it "is due to the people of the United States that we foster the erection of a proper place to house their conventions in the National Capital."

Resolution to Congress.  
A resolution calling for an investigation and report on such a project will be introduced in both houses of Congress.

The resolution, introduced by Rev. Dr. Henry Allen Tupper, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and seconded by Representative Will D. Upshaw of Georgia, was unanimously passed by the delegates.

In the resolution attention was called to the inadequate accommodations afforded the Southern Baptist convention in the seating of all the delegates. There are more than 8,000 delegates registered, only approximately 5,000 being able to gain entrance to Liberty Hall, where the sessions are being held.

Overflow meetings have been conducted at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, Calvary Baptist Church and the Waugh Methodist Episcopal Church on account of the great number of delegates.

Delegates Disappointed.  
The erection of a big convention hall, it was pointed out, would eliminate the necessity for overflow meetings. In the resolution it was stated that:

"We, the messengers and visitors of the Southern Baptist convention, are cognizant of the lack of a commodious auditorium or convention hall in the city of Washington. During this coming year thousands of our people have been sorely disappointed at their inability to get into the only large auditorium available after traveling across the continent to be present."

The resolution expresses the hope of the delegates that the "proper persons or authorities will at an early date take steps to provide a convention hall in our National Capital city of this country to the thousands of our people have been sorely disappointed at their inability to get into the only large auditorium available after traveling across the continent to be present."

Address Today on Capital Steps.  
Announcement was made last night by the committee in charge of arrangements for the Baptist convention this afternoon that thousands of our people have been sorely disappointed at their inability to get into the only large auditorium available after traveling across the continent to be present."

Dr. Truett is one of the most widely known Baptist preachers in the country, and acted as chairman of the recent drive for \$75,000,000, which has gone over the top and is now close to the \$100,000,000 mark.

There will be popular singing led by Robert H. Coleman. All are invited. Stir Over Vice President's Statement.

Considerable opposition was voiced to a resolution passed by the convention yesterday afternoon "endorsing" the statement said to have been made by Vice President Marshall before the Virginia Bar Association, that prohibition would not have passed the Senate had it been considered behind closed doors.

The opposition forces, led by Dr. Tupper, declared the resolution was "bad form" in that Vice President Marshall was a guest of the convention of last Wednesday, when he made the opening address.

Resolution Introduced.  
The resolution, which was introduced by Dr. H. W. Battle of Charlottesville, Va., stated that if the Vice President is reported correctly in saying "if prohibition had been considered in the Senate behind closed doors there would not have been twenty votes cast for it."

"We keenly deplore the Vice President's poor opinion, if correctly quoted, of the august body over which he presides."

"We would regard that fact the darkest sign of national decadence and coming disaster if the situation described by the Vice President existed," the resolution stated, adding "the Southern Baptist convention cannot concur in the imputation placed by Vice President Marshall upon the senators of the United States in their recent enactment of prohibition legislation."

Dry Pious Are Made.  
Wayne B. Wheeler, general secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, delivered an address